

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

DANIEL CONCEPCION,  
Individually and on Behalf of All Those  
Similarly Situated,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF  
BASEBALL, an unincorporated association  
doing business as MAJOR LEAGUE  
BASEBALL, et. al.  
Defendants.)  
CIVIL NO. 3:22-cv-01017-ADC

**PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS THE FIRST  
AMENDED COMPLAINT (DOCKET NO. 35)**

## INTRODUCTION

The motion to dismiss filed on behalf of all the Defendants, including Allan Huber "Bud" Selig, who claims to not have been served, should be denied or, in the alternative, a decision on the motion should be stayed until after jurisdictional discovery is completed and supplemental briefing is filed.

Defendants have argued, without evidence, that none of them do substantial, continuous business in Puerto Rico, so there is allegedly no general personal jurisdiction over any of them here. Defendants have each refused to provide any discovery as to their business or other contacts with Puerto Rico (Exhibit 1) and therefore are estopped from arguing that there is no general personal jurisdiction over each of them.

There *is* general jurisdiction over each of the Defendants because each of them targeted, drafted, solicited, recruited, and hired a substantial number of Puerto Ricans to play minor league and major league baseball for Defendants. (Exhibit 2) Such targeting, and recruitment of Puerto Rican employees constitutes substantial business in Puerto Rico sufficient to confer general personal jurisdiction over each of the Defendants. *Forum Financial Group, Ltd. Liability Co. v. President, Fellows of Harvard College* 173 F. Supp. 2d 72, 87 (D. Mo. 2001); *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz* 105 S. Ct. 2174, 2182 - 2184; *Travelers Health Ass'n v. Com. of Va. Ex rel. State Corp. Com'n* 339 US 643, 647

Even if, *arguendo*, Defendants' recruiting and targeting Puerto Rican young men to be minor league baseball players outside of Puerto Rico does not confer general jurisdiction, it does confer specific personal jurisdiction over each Defendant by this Court because Defendants' contacts with Puerto Rico, by targeting Puerto Rican ball players in Puerto Rico to become employees of Defendants for anti-competitive wages, is the very Puerto Rican activity that this lawsuit is about. Defendants being sued here for their violative conduct here is

reasonable. *Villalobos v. North Carolina Growers Ass'n, Inc.* 42 F. Supp. 2d 131, 140 – 141 (D. P.R. 1999); *Forum Financial Group, Ltd. Liability Co. v. President, Fellows of Harvard College* 173 F. Supp. 2d 72, 87, 89 - 90 (D. Mo. 2001); *Densmore v. Colby-Sawyer College* 2016 WL 9405316 at \*5 (Case No. 15-cv-346-JDL D. Me. March 1, 2016); *Goldman, Antonetti, Ferraiuoli, Axtmayer & Hertell v. Medfit Intern., Inc.* 982 F. 2d 686, 690 – 691 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 1993); *Hahn v. Vermont Law School* 698 F. 2d 48, 51 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 1983) [the purposeful actions of VLS in mailing to Hahn in Massachusetts application information and an acceptance letter were sufficient without more for personal jurisdiction]; *Pike v. Clinton Fishpacking, Inc.* 143 F. Supp. 2d 162, 167 – 168 (D. Mass. 2001); *Sarmiento v. Producer's Gin of Waterproof, Inc.* 439 F. Supp. 2d 725, 730 (S. D. Tex. 2006); *King v. Prodea Systems, Inc.* 433 F. Supp. 3d 7, 15 (D. Mass. 2019); *Bostic v. Drummond Ltd.* 2016 WL 6699204 at \*6 (S. D. W. Va. 2016) [employer recruitment of forum employees confers specific jurisdiction (citing other cases holding same)]

16 Contrary to Defendants' assertion, this Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the  
17 Defendants, not just the three that signed the named Plaintiffs. Under the agent/conspiracy  
18 theory of personal jurisdiction, this Court has jurisdiction over each Defendant member of the  
19 *admitted* MBL monopsony conspiracy<sup>1</sup> to fix, at non-competitive, below market levels and  
20 below even minimum wage levels, the compensation they (and each of them) paid and would  
21 pay to Puerto Rican minor league players (FAC<sup>2</sup>, ¶ 2). *Daynard v. Ness, Motley, Loadholt,*  
22 *Richardson & Poole, P.A.* 290 F. 3d 42, 45, 48, 52 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 2002); *Ward v. Auerbach* 2017 WL  
23 2724938 at \*10 (D. Mass. 2017); *Catrone v. Ogden Suffolk Downs, Inc.* 647 F. Supp. 850, 860  
24 (D. Mass. 1986); *Vermont Castings, Inc. v. Evans Products Company* 510 F. Supp. 940;  
25

<sup>1</sup> Defendants do not dispute and therefore, the allegation that Defendants conspired to fix, at non-competitive levels, the compensation they paid their minor leaguers must be deemed true, at least for the purposes of the motion to dismiss.

<sup>2</sup> “FAC” refers to the First Amended Complaint in this case.

*Schwab Short-Term Bond Market Fund v. Lloyds Banking Group Plc* 22 F. 4<sup>th</sup> 103, 122 – 125 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2021) [the court has personal jurisdiction over each member of the conspiracy if any member of the conspiracy committed a wrongful act (antitrust violation) in or directed at the forum] Thus, each of the Defendant teams, the Defendant association (MLB) and the commissioners who directed, controlled, and enforced the ongoing conspiracy to fix minor leaguers' wages through the reserve clause and uniform minor league player's contracts with fixed non-negotiable wages is subject to personal jurisdiction here, even if they did not have contract with this forum.

Defendants' argument that Plaintiffs' antitrust claims should be dismissed (even though Defendants admit they conspired to and did violate sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act by monopolizing the market for minor league baseball players and by fixing at anti-competitive levels, the compensation they paid Plaintiffs and the class) because they are supposedly "exempt" from the antitrust laws, is without merit. There is nothing in the Sherman Act or federal antitrust laws that "exempts" major league baseball teams or the MLB from the federal antitrust laws. Any judicially created exemption was recently called into serious doubt in the *NCAA v. Alston* (2021) 141 S. Ct. 2141 case. The *Federal Baseball, Toolson, Flood* trilogy of cases were clearly erroneous from the start, were not and are not now good law. *Dobbs, State Health Officer of The Mississippi Department of Health, et al. v. Jackson Women's Health Organization et al.* 2022 WL 2276808 at \*7

Defendants' arguments that Plaintiffs' and the class's antitrust claims are barred by the four (4) year statute of limitations are also wrong. Aldemar Burgo's anti-competitive contract and fixed wage payments ran through December 31, 2018, so he had until December 31, 2022, to file his antitrust claim. He did so, at the latest, on June 5, 2022, well before December 31, 2022. The same is true for Sidney Dupre Conde. He received below market payments through August of 2019, so he had until August 2023 to file his antitrust claim. As for Mr. Concepcion,

1 his claims were tolled from 2016 through January 20, 2018 because of a pending class action  
 2 case in *Miranda v. Commissioner of Baseball*. He filed his antitrust action within four (4) years  
 3 of February 20, 2018, i.e., on January 5, 2022.

4 Defendants' argument, that they are not all liable for their conspiracy to violate the  
 5 FLSA laws because only three (3) Defendants were employers of Plaintiffs, is without merit.  
 6 Where, as here, the defendants conspired to and did violate FLSA minimum wage and overtime  
 7 laws, they are all liable for the acts of any of them in furtherance of the conspiracy. *Daynard v*  
 8 *Ness, Motley, Loadholt, Richardson & Poole, P.A.* 290 F. 3d 42 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 2002)

9 **I. STATEMENT OF PERTINENT FACTS**

10 Plaintiffs have alleged that they and other Puerto Rican minor leaguers were scouted,  
 11 targeted, and recruited by Defendants in Puerto Rico to sign, and did sign, contracts in Puerto  
 12 Rico which contracts violated the federal antitrust laws.

13 Defendants and each of them admittedly conspired and agreed among themselves to use  
 14 their monopoly power in the market for professional minor league baseball (Defendants are the  
 15 only game in town. There are no other professional minor leagues.) to fix wages at below  
 16 market rates, i.e., the compensation they pay their minor leaguers who reside in Puerto Rico.  
 17  
 18 (FAC, ¶ 2)

19 Defendants further conspired and agreed to further restrict competition, and to suppress  
 20 the wages paid to minor leaguers, including Puerto Rican minor leaguers, by coercing all minor  
 21 leaguers to sign employment contracts that bound them to the one team that drafted them and  
 22 set wages using the same wage scale for all minor leaguers, including Puerto Rican minor  
 23 leaguers. (FAC, ¶ 4)

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 27 MLB is a \$12.4 Billion business, and each Defendant team is wealthy. (FAC, ¶¶  
 28 100-101)

1 Defendants acquire minor leaguers through their draft. Many of the drafted minor  
 2 leaguers are Puerto Rican. They reside in Puerto Rico and are drafted in Puerto Rico. (FAC, ¶  
 3 8) They are scouted by Defendants at training facilities in Puerto Rico. (FAC, ¶ 13) Many of  
 4 the Latino minor leaguers come from poor families. (FAC, ¶ 13) The salaries paid to minor  
 5 leaguers are fixed by Defendants and enforced by the Commissioner. (FAC, ¶¶ 24-30) (Each  
 6 Defendant is required to pay their minor leaguers the agreed upon fixed wages.)  
 7

8 Plaintiff, Daniel Concepcion, was drafted by the Kansas City Royals and played minor  
 9 league baseball for depressed, anti-competitive wages from 2010 through 2016. He performed  
 10 work training and conditioning in Puerto Rico, often without pay. He was drafted in Puerto  
 11 Rico. He agreed to the anti-competitive contract terms in Puerto Rico. He received the contract  
 12 and annual renewals in Puerto Rico at his Puerto Rico address and received compensation In  
 13 Puerto Rico. (FAC, II, 1, A)

14 The same was true for Plaintiff Aldemar Burgos except that he was drafted by the San  
 15 Diego Padres and played for them. Mr. Burgos was scouted, recruited, and drafted from the  
 16 Carlos Beltran Baseball Academy in Puerto Rico. He played but was paid fixed wages, below  
 17 market, and below minimum wage from 2016 through August of 2019. (FAC, II, 1, B)

18 The same was also true for Plaintiff Sidney Duprey Conde. He is a resident of Puerto  
 19 Rico and was a resident of Puerto Rico when he was drafted by the San Francisco Giants. He  
 20 played minor league baseball and was paid anti-competitive wages by the Giants until after the  
 21 2018 season. (FAC, II, 1, C)

22 Defendants transact a substantial amount of business in Puerto Rico and committed the  
 23 antitrust, FLSA and Puerto Rico wage violations in Puerto Rico, and intended them to have an  
 24 effect in Puerto Rico. (FAC, ¶¶ 97 and 98)

25 Latin minor leaguers comprise 40% of the minor leagues. (FAC, ¶ 112)

26 Defendants' violative actions are continuing through today.

1           **II. THIS COURT HAS PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER EACH OF THE**  
 2           **DEFENDANTS BECAUSE THEY PURPOSELY RECRUITED AND HIRED PUERTO**  
 3           **RICAN MEN TO BE THEIR MINOR LEAGUE (ANDMAJOR LEAGUE) BASEBALL**  
 4           **PLAYER EMPLOYEES**

5           **A. General Jurisdiction**

6           Defendants first argue that this Court has no general personal jurisdiction over any of  
 7           them because Plaintiffs have not alleged that any of their affiliations with Puerto Rico are so  
 8           “continuous and systematic” as to render them “at home” here. (Docket No. 51, p. 16 of 42)  
 9           Defendants are wrong. Plaintiffs have alleged and provided evidence that each of the  
 10          Defendants employ scouts in Puerto Rico or sends scouts to Puerto Rico to evaluate and solicit  
 11          young, talented Puerto Rican baseball players to be minor leaguers for their minor league  
 12          teams. (FAC, ¶ 13) Plaintiffs have also alleged and provided evidence that Defendants hold an  
 13          annual minor league draft where they target and select specific Puerto Rican baseball players to  
 14          be minor league baseball players for the team that recruited them. Plaintiffs have also alleged  
 15          and provided evidence that each Defendant then recruits and hires these Puerto Rican players in  
 16          Puerto Rico by making them sign monopsonist, wage-fixed contracts. Plaintiffs have also  
 17          alleged and provided evidence that Defendants purposely target and recruit Puerto Rican  
 18          residents in Puerto Rico to work out of state which subjects Defendants to the general, personal  
 19          jurisdiction of this forum. *Forum Financial* supra 173 F. Supp. 2d at 87

20           Defendants cite a number of inapposite cases (at Docket No. 51 at pp. 17 of 42 and 18  
 21          of 42) where the court declined general, personal jurisdiction over an out of state sports team  
 22          that did some business in the forum state. However, in none of those cases did the out of state  
 23          defendant directly target or recruit residents of the forum to be out of state employees for the  
 24          defendant.

25           **B. Specific Personal Jurisdiction**

1                   The most common method for determining whether the plaintiff has met his burden of  
 2 proving the court's personal jurisdiction is the *prima facie* method, which allows the district  
 3 court to consider only whether the plaintiff has proffered evidence that, if credited, is  
 4 sufficient to support all of the findings of fact essential to personal jurisdiction. *Rosario Velez*  
 5 *v. Palladio Beauty Group, Inc.*, No. 11-cv-1114, 2012 WL 12995633 at \*2 (D.P.R., Mar. 30,  
 6 2012). The court takes as true the specific facts alleged affirmatively by the plaintiff, and  
 7 construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff's jurisdictional claim. *Lang v.*  
 8 *Corporacion de Hoteles, S.A.*, 522 F.Supp.2d 349, 358 (D.P.R. 2007); *Gonzalez-Lopez v.*  
 9 *CIGNA Group Insurance*, 609 F.Supp.2d 161, 166 (D.P.R. 2008).

11                  Specific jurisdiction exists when there is a demonstrable nexus between a plaintiff's  
 12 claims and a defendant's forum-based activities, such as when the litigation itself is founded  
 13 directly on those activities. *Ruiz-Sanchez v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, No. 10-cv-1509,  
 14 2011 WL 4709875 at \*3 (D.P.R. Sep. 30, 2011). The reviewing court must determine (1)  
 15 whether the defendant purposefully directed activities at residents of the forum, (2) whether  
 16 the claims arise out of or relate to those activities, and (3) whether assertion of personal  
 17 jurisdiction is reasonable and fair. *Canatelo, LLC v. NUVICO, Inc.*, No. 12-cv-1430, 2013  
 18 WL 4546017 at \*2 (D.P.R., Aug. 27, 2013).

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21 **1. The Claims Relate to and Arise Out of Defendants' Purposeful Recruitment of  
 Puerto Rican Ball Players in Puerto Rico**

23                  In order for specific personal jurisdiction over the Defendants to exist, Plaintiffs'  
 24 claims must arise from or relate to Defendants' actions in or directed to Puerto Rico. It does  
 25 not here. Plaintiffs are bringing antitrust and related claims that arise out of Defendants' targeting  
 26 Puerto Rican residents to agree to contract to work under anti-competitive contracts.

27                  Defendants and each of them, in order to obtain employees to be minor league baseball  
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1 players (employees) for their minor league teams, targeted and recruited residents of Puerto  
 2 Rico and forced them to sign contracts in Puerto Rico and indenture themselves in Puerto  
 3 Rico to become employees bound by these illegal contracts. Plaintiffs' claim is that being  
 4 forced to enter into these non-competitive monopsonist contracts violates the antitrust laws.  
 5 Those antitrust claims arise directly out of Defendants' activities in Puerto Rico, i.e.,  
 6 purposefully targeting, soliciting, recruiting, and coercing these Puerto Rican Plaintiffs in  
 7 Puerto Rico. Directly targeting and recruiting employees in the Puerto Rico forum confers  
 8 specific personal jurisdiction over the recruiting teams regardless of where the employee's  
 9 (ball player's) work is performed or where he is paid. *Villalobos* supra, *Forum Founders*  
 10 supra.  
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12 **2. Defendants Purposefully Availed Themselves of the Benefits of Puerto Rico**

13 Defendants argue that this Court does not have specific jurisdiction over any of them  
 14 because Plaintiffs have not alleged that Defendants purposefully availed themselves of the  
 15 benefits of doing business in Puerto Rico or that exercise of jurisdiction over them is  
 16 reasonable. (Docket No. 51, pp. 18 of 42 – 23 of 42) Defendants are wrong and *they* ignore  
 17 Defendants' antitrust and FLSA actions here in Puerto Rico that are at the heart of this case.  
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19 This Court and the courts in the First Circuit have consistently held that specific  
 20 personal jurisdiction exists where, as here, an out of state employer or entity directly recruits or  
 21 targets or directly solicits forum state citizens or residents to work or engage in activities in a  
 22 non-forum state. *Villalobos v. North Carolina Growers Ass'n, Inc.* 42 F. Supp. 2d 131, 134 (D.  
 23 P.R. 1999); *Densmore v. Colby-Sawyer College* 2016 WL 9405316 at \*5 (Case No. 15-cv-346-  
 24 JDL D. Me. March 1, 2016); *Goldman, Antonetti, Ferraiuoli, Axtmayer & Hertell v. Medfit  
 25 Intern., Inc.* 982 F. 2d 686, 690 – 691 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 1993); *Hahn v. Vermont Law School* 698 F. 2d  
 26 48, 51 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 1983) [the purposeful actions of VLS in mailing to Hahn in Massachusetts  
 27 applicable information and an acceptance letter were sufficient without more for personal  
 28

1 jurisdiction]; *Pike v. Clinton Fishpacking, Inc.* 143 F. Supp. 2d 162, 167 – 168 (D. Mass.  
2 2001); *Sarmiento v. Producer's Gin of Waterproof, Inc.* 439 F. Supp. 2d 725, 730 (S. D. Tex.  
3 2006); *King v. Prodea Systems, Inc.* 433 F. Supp. 3d 7, 15 (D. Mass. 2019); *Bostic v.*  
4 *Drummond Ltd.* 2016 WL 6699204 at \*6 (S. D. W. Va. 2016) [employer recruitment of forum  
5 employees confers specific jurisdiction (citing other cases holding same)]; *Forum Financial*  
6 *Group, Ltd. Liability Co. v. President, Fellows of Harvard College* 173 F. Supp. 2d 72, 87, 89 -  
7 90 (D. Mo. 2001)

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9 In *Villalobos v. North Carolina Growers Association, Inc.*, Puerto Rican migrant  
10 workers filed suit in this Court, claiming that they had been recruited and hired for agricultural  
11 jobs in North Carolina only to encounter widespread noncompliance with the promises made to  
12 them at the time of their recruitment. The plaintiffs in *Villalobos* sought relief for the mainland  
13 employers' false and misleading disclosures and their failure to comply with the working  
14 arrangement. 42 F.Supp.2d 131, 134 (D.P.R. 1999).  
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1           This Court upheld exercise of jurisdiction in the Commonwealth, observing that the  
 2 farmworkers' claims were related to the alleged violations of their rights in Puerto Rico and  
 3 that the farmers "reasonably should have known that recruitment was likely to take place in  
 4 Puerto Rico, a traditional recruiting spot for agricultural workers." 42 F.Supp.2d at 140.  
 5 Finally, this Court concluded that it was reasonable to force the North Carolina growers to  
 6 defend in Puerto Rico, because of the Commonwealth's strong interest in adjudicating  
 7 disputes for Puerto Ricans for harms inflicted by out-of-state actors who recruit in Puerto  
 8 Rico. 42 F.Supp.2d at 141.

9           In *Forum* supra 173 F. Supp. 2d at 87, personal jurisdiction existed because the  
 10 Massachusetts employer defendant targeted and recruited the Maine plaintiff in the Maine  
 11 forum for employment outside Maine. In *Hahn* supra 698 F. 2d at 51, the Vermont Law  
 12 School solicited and recruited (accepted) the Massachusetts prospective law student in  
 13 Massachusetts to attend law school in Vermont. In *Bostic* supra 2016 WL 6699204 at \*6,  
 14 personal jurisdiction existed because the out of state employer recruited West Virginia  
 15 residents to work for it out of state.

16           **a. Defendants Purposely Directed Their Employment Recruitment Activities at  
 17 Residents of Puerto Rico**

18           The purposeful availment inquiry is designed to ensure that personal jurisdiction is not  
 19 premised solely on a defendant's random or isolated contacts with the forum. *A Corp. v. All*  
 20 *American Plumbing, Inc.*, 812 F.3d 54, 60 (1st Cir. 2016). In order to establish personal  
 21 jurisdiction, the contacts must be the result of a purposeful act by the defendant. *Ramos v.*  
 22 *Hyundai Motor Co.*, 431 F.Supp.2d 209, 214-15 (D.P.R. 2006).

23           Defendants argue that they did not purposefully avail themselves of the privileges of  
 24 conducting activities in Puerto Rico. (Docket No. 51, pp. 19 of 42 through 22 of 42) They  
 25 ignore the fact, which they do not dispute, that they targeted and recruited Plaintiffs and many

1 other Puerto Rican ball players to be their minor league ballplayer employees, i.e., Defendants  
 2 “reached into” Puerto Rico to “recruit” ball players and “plucked” Puerto Ricans out to fulfill  
 3 Defendants’ employee needs. *Bostic* supra at \*5 These Puerto Rico recruiting and drafting  
 4 actions were not “fortuitous” “random” actions. They were purposeful and deliberate.  
 5 Defendants knew these ballplayer employees were from Puerto Rico and recruited them from  
 6 Puerto Rico and contracted with them here. Defendants knew or reasonably should have  
 7 expected that they would be “haled” into court in Puerto Rico, by Puerto Ricans they had  
 8 recruited and drafted, and then harmed as a result of (but for) that targeted recruitment which  
 9 caused them to be bound by antitrust, violative contracts. Defendants knew that if there were a  
 10 dispute about the validity of those illegal, monopsonist contracts, they would be sued in Puerto  
 11 Rico. These were voluntary acts by Defendants and by their co-conspirator agents<sup>3</sup> in  
 12 purposely recruiting these and other Puerto Rican ball players.  
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14 Defendants’ citation to *Collyard v. Washington Capitals* 477 F. Supp. 1247, 1250 n. 3  
 15 (D. Minn. 1979) as support for the supposed proposition that scouting (hockey) players in the  
 16 forum does not meet the “related to” (or purposeful availment) prong for personal  
 17 jurisdiction. (Docket No. 51, p. 19 of 42, n. 5) *Collyard* made no such holding. To the  
 18 contrary, *Collyard* 477 F. Supp. 1247 at 1250 n. 3 notes that there was no scouting of hockey  
 19 players in Minnesota by defendant. The case implies that, if there had been scouting of  
 20 Minnesota hockey players in Minnesota, there could personal jurisdiction in Minnesota under  
 21 its long arm statute for minimum contacts. [There is no claim . . . that Plaintiffs were scouted  
 22 by any . . . defendant in Minnesota. Thus, there have been no actions by Defendants in  
 23 Minnesota upon which jurisdiction over them can be based.”] *Collyard* thus supports  
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 27 <sup>3</sup> Because Defendants and each of them conspired to carve up and distribute among themselves the market for  
 28 minor league ball players by way of an annual fixed draft, they were agents for each other and are liable for the  
 agency/ conspiracy theory of personal jurisdiction. (See *infra* at pp. \_\_\_\_\_)

1 Plaintiffs' position here, that scouting and recruiting forum residents *does* confer personal  
 2 jurisdiction. That is the law in the First Circuit. *Forum Foundation* *supra*. *Villalobos* *supra*.

3 Defendants further mislead by citing *Macamaux v. Millard* 2009 WL 210455 (D. R. I.  
 4 Jan. 28, 2009) for the supposed proposition that recruiting in Rhode Island did not confer  
 5 personal jurisdiction. In the *Millard* case, the Plaintiff asserted that the Connecticut Hospital's  
 6 generalized solicitation of Rhode Island residents as Hospital employees was sufficient to  
 7 confer general personal jurisdiction in Rhode Island for his medical malpractice claim. The  
 8 court held that this generalized (not targeting specific Rhode Island residents for hiring as  
 9 physicians in Connecticut) was not enough for *general jurisdiction*. However, where, as here,  
 10 the defendant purposefully targets specific persons in the forum and recruits them to be  
 11 employees of the Defendants, there is personal jurisdiction because it is the purposeful act of  
 12 the defendant to target and recruit persons in the forum state. *Villalobos* *supra* at 140-141;  
 13 *Hahn* *supra* at 51; *Forum Financial* *supra* at 87, 89-90; *Pike v. Clinton Fishpacking, Inc.* 143  
 14 F. Supp. 2d 162, 167 – 168 (D. Mass. 2001) [Washington company solicited fisherman in  
 15 Massachusetts to fish in Alaska. Massachusetts plaintiff fisherman injured in Alaska –  
 16 personal jurisdiction over Washington boat owner in Massachusetts.] [“there can be no doubt  
 17 that defendant’s decision to contract with {Massachusetts} plaintiff for employment was a  
 18 first step in his alleged injury . . . defendant’s decision to accept the plaintiff’s employment  
 19 (although he signed on in Alaska) formed a part of the overall purposeful solicitation of  
 20 employees from Massachusetts. It simply strains the literal requirements of the long arm  
 21 statute to suggest that a foreign corporation can continuously and substantially contract with  
 22 Massachusetts residents for employment in Alaska and then seek to avoid personal jurisdiction  
 23 in Massachusetts . . .”]  
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25 Defendants' argument that they recruit and hire ball players from many other states  
 26 does not negate the fact that they purposefully recruited and hired Plaintiffs and a substantial  
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1 number of other specific players from Puerto Rico. *Villalobos* supra

2 Defendants argue that the named Plaintiffs residing in Puerto Rico and receiving  
 3 compensation in Puerto Rico from the three (3) teams (Giants, Padres and Kansas City  
 4 Royals) that employed them, and who were drafted in Puerto Rico where they signed their  
 5 minor league contracts and performed some of their work (training and conditioning) in Puerto  
 6 Rico, is not enough to constitute purposefully availing themselves of doing business in or  
 7 obtaining the benefits of Puerto Rico. Defendants are wrong and again mischaracterize the  
 8 law. As set forth above, it is the purposeful targeting and recruitment of specific, talented  
 9 young Puerto Rican ball players residing here in Puerto Rico, and then soliciting, recruiting,  
 10 and hiring them through the draft<sup>4</sup>, by which Defendants purposefully avail themselves of the  
 11 benefits of doing business in Puerto Rico. *Villalobos* supra; *Hahn* supra; *Pike* supra

12 Where, as here, the antitrust wage fixing violation results in periodic, violative  
 13 payments, the four (4) year statute of limitations starts anew with each violative payment, i.e.,  
 14 each time the plaintiff is injured. *Xechem v. Bristol-Meyers Squibb Co.* 372 F. 3d 899, 902 (7<sup>th</sup>  
 15 Cir. 2004) [the period of limitations for antitrust litigation runs from the most recent injury  
 16 caused by defendant, not from the violation's inception]; *Klehr v. AO Smith Corp.* 521 US  
 17 179, 188-191 (1997)<sup>5</sup>

18 Moreover, in antitrust class action cases such as this, courts will not consider the  
 19 standing issue prior to deciding class certification. *In re Chocolate Antitrust Litigation* 602 F.  
 20 Supp. 2d 538

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<sup>4</sup> Defendants attempt to further confuse the issue by arguing that the draft does not physically take place in Puerto Rico. However, the physical location of the draft does not diminish the fact that Defendants target specific Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico for employment and thereby purposefully avail themselves of the benefits of Puerto Rico..

<sup>5</sup> Defendants' reliance on *Danton v. Innovative Gaming Corp.* 246 F. Supp. 2d 64 (D. Maine 2003) is misplaced. Danton unremarkably held that a personal jurisdiction analysis looks at the defendants' existing contracts with the forum as of the time the lawsuit is filed, but the court must also look at the events at the time of the contacts with the forum. In either case, Defendants' continuing violations occurred within the limitation periods.

1           In sum, Defendants purposely availed themselves of the benefits of Puerto Rican  
 2 business by their own knowing actions in targeting and recruiting Puerto Rican ball players  
 3 residing in Puerto Rico<sup>6</sup>.

4           **3. Personal Jurisdiction Over Defendants in Puerto Rico Is Reasonable and Fair**

5           The third factor for establishing specific personal jurisdiction is that jurisdiction in the  
 6 forum is reasonable. To establish that the exercise of *in personam* jurisdiction is fair, the Court  
 7 must consider the five “*gestalt*” factors identified by the Supreme Court: (1) the defendant's  
 8 burden of appearing [in the forum], (2) the [forum's] interest in adjudicating the dispute, (3)  
 9 the plaintiff's interest in obtaining convenient and effective relief, (4) the judicial system's  
 10 interest in obtaining the most effective resolution of the controversy, and (5) the common  
 11 interests of all sovereigns in promoting substantive social policies.

12           *Plixer International, Inc. v. Scrutinizer GmbH*, 905 F.3d 1, 12 (1st Cir. 2018).

13           With regard to the first gestalt factor, Defendants bear the burden of showing that the  
 14 exercise of jurisdiction would be unreasonable. *Id.* Staging a defense in a foreign  
 15 jurisdiction is usually inconvenient or costly. To be “constitutionally significant,”  
 16 Defendants must demonstrate special or unusual circumstances that render its appearance in  
 17 Puerto Rico unreasonably burdensome. *Pritzker v. Yari*, 42 F.3d 53, 64 (1st Cir. 1994). The  
 18 need for travel between the mainland and Puerto Rico “creates no especially ponderous  
 19 burden.” *Id.* Defendants are wealthy and can easily afford to litigate here. Furthermore, the  
 20 burden on the Defendants should be considered in light of the burden on the Plaintiffs, who  
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22           <sup>6</sup> Defendants misstate the facts in claiming that they did not direct Plaintiffs and/or the class to perform work in  
 23 Puerto Rico. (Docket No. 51, p. 21 of 42) Defendants did. They required Plaintiffs and the class to perform  
 24 conditioning and training at home, which Defendants knew was in Puerto Rico, to improve their skills before and  
 25 after the season. (FAC, ¶ \_\_) Training in Puerto Rico was not “fortuitous”. Defendants knew that when they  
 26 targeted and specifically recruited Puerto Rican players who resided in Puerto Rico, they would do their off-season  
 27 training work here. *Harlow v. Childs Hospital* 432 F. 3d 50 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 2005) is not to the contrary. Defendants knew  
 28 they were targeting Puerto Rican resident ball players and that they were forcing them to [perform work in Puerto  
 Rico on terms and conditions that violated the antitrust laws and FLSA and Puerto Rico wage laws. Thus, they had  
 fair warning that they could be sued in Puerto Rico.

1 are mostly poor, working for fixed, below minimum wages and could not afford to travel  
 2 and stay away from home. *Ochoa*, 287 F.3d at 1192.

3 Defendants have not shown any “special or unusual burden” that would make their  
 4 appearance in Puerto Rico unduly burdensome. *Villalobos*, 42. F.Supp.2d at 141. By  
 5 contrast, the Plaintiffs will be severely hampered if they are forced to litigate their claims  
 6 somewhere on the mainland. *Gonzales Moreno*, 182 F.Supp.2d at 590; *Ochoa*, 287 F.3d at  
 7 1193 (noting the relative disparity in burdens between the forum-based workers and the  
 8 nonresident employer).

9  
 10 As to the second gestalt factor, as this Court recognized in *Villalobos*, Puerto Rico has  
 11 a strong interest in adjudicating disputes involving Puerto Rican workers who, based on  
 12 recruitment activities conducted in Puerto Rico, travel to the mainland. 42 F.Supp.2d at  
 13 141. *See also Ochoa*, 287 F.3d at 1193 (forum state “undoubtedly has a strong interest in  
 14 protecting its citizens from injury and in furnishing a forum where their injuries may be  
 15 remedied”); *Moreno*, 243 F.R.D. at 272 (forum state “has an interest in protecting its  
 16 citizens from nonresident employers, particularly when its citizens are the targets of  
 17 recruitment for out-of- state employment”); *Astorga v. Connleaf, Inc.*, 962 F. Supp. 93, 96  
 18 (W.D. Tex. 1996) (forum state “has a significant interest in preventing its citizens from  
 19 being exploited by out-of-state employers”).

1           The third gestalt factor also supports this Court's exercise of *in personam*  
 2 jurisdiction over Defendants. Puerto Rico is a convenient forum for litigating these claims.  
 3           *Gonzalez Moreno*, 182 F.Supp.2d at 596. Like the farmworkers in *Villalobos*, the ball  
 4 players "have a strong interest in obtaining convenient and effective relief for their wrongs."  
 5 42 F.Supp.2d at 141. Requiring them to pursue their claims in outside Puerto Rico may  
 6 prevent them from pursuing their claims at all. *Moreno*, 243 F.R.D. at 272, n.4.  
 7

8           With respect to the fourth gestalt factor, as this Court observed in *Villalobos*, "the  
 9 judicial system's interest in obtaining the most effective resolution of the controversy weighs  
 10 in favor" of the exercise of personal jurisdiction, "as the act of recruiting occurred in Puerto  
 11 Rico and the Plaintiffs are Puerto Rico residents." *Villalobos* 42 F.Supp.2d at 141.  
 12

13           Finally, the fifth gestalt factor favors the exercise of jurisdiction in Puerto Rico because  
 14 "such a practice promotes the substantive social policies of holding employers engaged in  
 15 interstate commerce accountable in all jurisdictions in which they solicit employees."  
 16 *Villalobos*, 42 F.Supp.2d 141.

17           **4. Personal Jurisdiction Over All Defendants Under the Agency/Conspiracy Theory**

18           Where, as here, the Defendants are part of a conspiracy, the acts of one or more  
 19 conspirators in furtherance of the violative conspiracy directed at and having the conspiracy's  
 20 effect in the forum, are binding on all conspirators (effectively making them agents for each  
 21 other) and subjects all of them to the specific personal jurisdiction of this Court. *Greater*  
 22 *Newburyport Clamshell Alliance v. Public Service Company of New Hampshire* 1983 WL  
 23 489274 at \*2 (D. Mass. 1983):

24           This rule, derived from  
 25 the notion that the acts of a conspirator in furtherance  
 26 of a conspiracy may be attributed to the members of the  
 27 conspiracy in order to establish personal jurisdiction, has  
 28 recently been stated in this District as follows:

29           While the mere presence of a conspirator within the  
 30 forum state is not sufficient to permit personal jurisdiction

1 over the non-resident co-conspirators, certain additional  
 2 connections between the conspiracy and the forum state  
 3 will support the exercise of jurisdiction. These additional  
 4 connections exist where (1) substantial acts in furtherance  
 5 of the conspiracy are performed in the forum state and (2)  
 6 the co-conspirator knew or should know that the acts would  
 7 be performed there.

8 *Van Schaick v. Church of Scientology of California, Inc.*,  
 9 535 F. Supp. 1125, 1132 (D.Mass.1982), *see* cases cited  
 10 therein.

11 Accord *Daynard* *supra* 290 F.3d 55 – 56; *Duggan v. Martorello* 2022 WL 952183 at \*11  
 12 (D. Mass. March 30, 2022); *Winnie v. National Collegiate Student Loan Trust* 228 FSupp3d  
 13 141, 150 (D. Maine 2017)

14 Defendants' argument that the Agency/Conspiracy personal jurisdiction theory is not  
 15 recognized in the First Circuit is incorrect. See the cases above. The First Circuit has not ruled  
 16 one way or the other, but in *Daynard* *supra*, the First Circuit did endorse the agency theory of  
 17 personal jurisdiction which is essentially the same as the conspiracy theory, i.e., conspirators  
 18 are agents for each other and therefore subject to personal jurisdiction if the agent is subject to  
 19 personal jurisdiction. Conspiracy personal jurisdiction was also reaffirmed by the Second  
 20 Circuit in *Schwab* 22 F. 4<sup>th</sup> 103, 122-125

### III. FORMER COMMISSIONER SELIG SHOULD NOT BE DISMISSED

Mr. Selig should not be dismissed. He is represented by counsel, including Elise Bloom, who represents all other Defendants in this action. Mr. Selig has appeared in this action twice through his counsel, Ms. Bloom, and has twice moved to dismiss the Complaint and the First Amended Complaint. Ms. Bloom agreed to and did waive service on the League and all Defendants except the Baltimore Orioles Defendants. On March \_\_, 2022, she agreed by email to waive service on behalf of the League . . . and all Defendants except the Baltimore Defendants. On his instructions, Mr. Kornhauser's office prepared 36 separate Waivers for each named Defendant, except the two Baltimore Orioles Defendants, bundled them, and sent the packet to Defendants' counsel. Mr. Kornhauser did not closely inspect the bundle of Waivers or match them against all of the named Defendants to be sure that the bundle included a Waiver for each named Defendant, except the Baltimore Defendants (who were each personally served at a later date). That was a mistake on Mr. Kornhauser's part. No Waiver for Mr. Selig was prepared or included in the bundle of Waivers sent to Ms. Bloom, although a Waiver was sent and executed for Commissioner Manfred. If Commissioner Selig is dismissed for failure to timely serve him, it must be without prejudice. Plaintiffs will have to file a separate complaint and serve him.

## IV. PLAINTIFFS' AND THE CLASS' ANTITRUST CLAIMS ARE NOT BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Defendants argue that each of Plaintiffs' and the class's claims are barred by the statute of limitations. Defendants are wrong because Plaintiffs' and the class's antitrust claims are continuing wage fixing each time an anti-competitive wage payment is made (or not paid for work done). *Klehr v. AO Smith Corp.* 521 US 179, 189 (1997) [“Antitrust law provides that in the case of a “continuing violation”, say a price-fixing conspiracy that brings about a series of unlawfully high-priced sales over a period of years, each overt act that is part of the violation and injures the plaintiff”, e.g., each sale to the plaintiff, starts the statutory period running again regardless of the plaintiff’s knowledge of the alleged illegality at much earlier times”] Accord *In re Relafen Antitrust Litigation* 286 F. Supp. 2d 56, 62 (D. Mass. 2003); *Xechem v. Bristol-Meyers Squibb Co.* 372 F. 3d 899, 902 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004) [the period of limitations for antitrust litigation runs from the most recent injury caused by defendant, not from the violation’s inception].

Thus, a separate antitrust claim accrued for Mr. Conde who ended playing (working) and received his last violative, fixed wage in August 2019, so the four-year statute of limitations (15 U.S.C. § 15b) began to run in August 2019 and he filed his antitrust claim on June 5, 2022, well within the four (4) year deadline of August 2023.

Mr. Burgos received his last fixed wage payment in late 2018 (December 2018 which started the four-year statute of limitations, so he had until late December of 2022 to file his antitrust claim. He filed his antitrust claim, at the latest, on June 5, 2022, well before the four-year statute expired. Accord *Zenith Radio Corp. v. Hazeltine Research, Inc.* 91 S. Ct. 795, 806

As to Daniel Concepcion, his “work” ended at the end of 2016. However, his antitrust claims were tolled during the period from December 2016 through February 20, 2018, when the Supreme Court finally denied certiorari in *Miranda v. Selig* 138 S. Ct. 1045 (February 20, 2018) It was only on February 20, 2018, when the *Miranda* antitrust class action against Defendant MLB was denied and the denial of the antitrust claim became known as final that Mr. Concepcion’s antitrust claim ceased to be tolled. Until then, it was possible that the Supreme Court would hold that there is no “business of baseball” exemption (as it has recently indicated in *NCAA v. Alston* 141 S. Ct. 2141, 2159 (2021)). Where it is unclear that the defendants’ actions are a violation of the antitrust laws, the statute of limitations does not begin to run, i.e., the antitrust cause of action does not yet accrue. *American Pipe and Construction Co. v. Utah* 94 S. Ct. 756, 766; *Crown, Cork & Seal Co. Inc. v. Parker* 103 S. Ct. 2392, 2397 (1983) Mr. Concepcion was a putative class member in the *Miranda* antitrust class action. Class certification was never denied, so the statute of limitations on the putative class members’ claims (including Mr. Concepcion’s) were tolled until the appeals were finally denied on February 20, 2018. Since his antitrust claim against Defendants did not “accrue” until his last payment in December 2016 and the statute of limitations was tolled on his claim until February 20, 2018, when the four year statute first began to run, he had until February 20, 2022 to file his antitrust claim. He timely filed it on January 5, 2022.

(Docket No. 1)

1 Defendants argue that the filing of the *Miranda* antitrust class action did not toll the  
 2 statute of limitations for putative class members unless they intervened or filed their own  
 3 antitrust action after class certification was denied. That is what Mr. Concepcion timely did.  
 4 Indeed, class certification was never denied in *Miranda*. *In re Issuer Plaintiff Initial Public*  
 5 *Offering Antitrust Litigation* 2002 WL 31132906 at \*4 (S. D. N. Y. 2002) So, Defendants'  
 6 argument that denial of class certification stops the tolling of the antitrust claim (and  
 7 Defendants' misleading and inapposite citation to *Fernandez v. Chardon* 681 F. 2d 42 (1<sup>st</sup>.  
 8 Cir. 1982)) (Docket No. 51, pp. 26 of 42 and 27 of 42) is irrelevant where, as here, there was  
 9 no denial of class certification, and a dismissal without a denial of class certification does not  
 10 end the tolling. *In re Issuer* supra at \*4

12 Defendants' reliance on *In re Celexa & Lexapro* 915 F. 3d 1 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 2019) is equally  
 13 inapposite. It has no application to Mr. Conde's and Mr. Burgos's class action antitrust  
 14 claims here because they were not members of the *Miranda* class and they do not claim their  
 15 antitrust claims were tolled by the *Miranda* putative class action. Their class action antitrust  
 16 claims are timely without any tolling, so they are not "piggybacking" on the prior tolling.  
 17 They are asserting class action claims not based on prior class tolling. As for Mr.  
 18 Concepcion, he can still pursue his antitrust claims and can pursue continuing antitrust class  
 19 claims which were not tolled between January 5, 2022 and February 20, 2022.  
 20

22 **V. PLAINTIFFS' FLSA CLAIMS ARE NOT BARRED BY THE THREE YEAR  
 23 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

25 Defendants concede that Mr. Bugos's FLSA claims are not barred by the three year  
 26 statute of limitations since he received below minimum wages through August 2019 and  
 27 filed his FLSA claim here on June 5, 2022.  
 28

## VI. THERE IS NO VALID “BUSINESS OF BASEBALL EXEMPTION” FROM THE ANTITRUST LAWS

Defendants' argument, that Plaintiffs' antitrust claims are barred by a so-called "business of baseball exemption" is without merit, especially after the United States Supreme Court's decision in *NCAA v. Alston* (2021) 141 S. Ct. 2141, 2159 stated that any court created "exemption" for baseball that the Supreme Court might have *once* "dallied with" was "unrealistic", "aberrational" and "inconsistent" with the antitrust laws. Neither the Sherman Act nor the Clayton Act create an exemption from the antitrust laws. The recent unanimous United States Supreme Court made clear in *NCAA v. Alston* its belief that a business of baseball exemption does not and never should have existed. *Id.*

The Supreme Court in *NCAA v. Alston* 141 S. Ct. 2141, 2167 (2021) (Cavanaugh concurring) recently reiterated that principle:

Price fixing labor is price fixing labor. And price fixing labor is ordinarily a textbook antitrust problem because it extinguishes the free market in which individuals can otherwise obtain fair compensation for their work.

1           The courts, including the Supreme Court, have repeatedly held that it is a  
 2 violation of section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, and section 4 of the  
 3 Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15, for competitors to conspire to fix the compensation  
 4 paid to employees in a sports or entertainment industry. *Radovich v. National*  
 5 *Football League*, 352 U.S. 445, 451-452 (1957) [were we considering the question  
 6 of baseball for the first time upon a clean slate we would have no doubts]; *Mackey*  
 7 *v. National Football League*, 543 F.2d 606, 617 (8th Cir. 1976) [citing cases in other  
 8 professional sports where conspiracies to suppress player compensation held to  
 9 violate antitrust laws.]

11           It is highly likely given the Supreme Court’s recent signal in *Alston*, that  
 12 it is ready to correct its own mistake and eliminate the “business of baseball”  
 13 exemption from the antitrust laws.

14           *Stare decisis* is not a barrier to overturning a long-standing, established,  
 15 widely relied on case. A few days ago, the Supreme Court in *Dobbs v. Jackson*  
 16 *Women’s Health* 2022 WL 2276808 at \*7 overturned its long-established decision  
 17 in *Roe v. Wade* because a majority held that a prior decision that was egregiously  
 18 wrong on the day it was handed down, should be overturned. The same applies for  
 19 the “business of baseball” trilogy of cases.

21           A core principle underlying *stare decisis* is that courts do not make the  
 22 law, but rather declare what the law is. *James B. Beam Distilling Co. v. Georgia*,  
 23 501 U.S. 529, 549 (1991); *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137, 177 (1803) (“It is  
 24 emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law  
 25 is.).

1           Consequently, “precedents are not sacrosanct.” *Patterson v. McClean*  
 2           *Credit Union*, 491 U.S. 164, 172 (1989); *Payne v. Tennessee*, 501 U.S. 808 (1991)  
 3           (“*Stare decisis* is not an inexorable command; rather, it is a principle of policy and  
 4           not a mechanical formula of adherence to the latest decision.”).

5           In *Leegin Creative Leather Products, Inc. v. PSKS, Inc.*, 551 U.S. 877  
 6           (2007), this Court rejected similar *stare decisis*, Congressional inactions, and  
 7           reliance arguments that had constrained it in *Flood*. In *Leegin*, this Court overruled  
 8           its earlier (96-year-old) antitrust decision in *Dr. Miles Medical Co. v. John D. Park*  
 9           & Sons Co.

10           220 U.S. 373 (1911) (that vertical resale price maintenance is subject to  
 11           a per se antitrust analysis) and held that such vertical resale price maintenance is  
 12           instead subject to “rule of reason” antitrust analysis. In refusing to be bound by *stare*  
 13           *decisis* and Congress’s 96- year inaction, this Court held at 899-907:

14  
 15           *Stare decisis* is not as significant in this case, however, because  
 16           the issue before us is the scope of the Sherman Act. (Citation  
 17           omitted). (“[T]he general presumption that legislative changes  
 18           should be left to Congress has less force with respect to the  
 19           Sherman Act”). From the beginning the Court has treated the  
 20           Sherman Act as a common-law statute. (Citations omitted). (“In  
 21           antitrust, the federal courts … act more as common-law courts  
 22           than in other areas governed by federal statute”). Just as the  
 23           common law adapts to modern understanding and greater  
 24           experience, so too does the Sherman Act’s prohibition on  
 25           “restraint[s] of trade” evolve to meet the dynamics of present  
 26           economic conditions.

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1           The same reasoning in not blindly applying outmoded, erroneous  
 2 reasoning to an antitrust case applies (with even more force) here. As in *Leegin*,  
 3 the precedent here is nearly 100 years old. The economic realities have changed  
 4 greatly, and *Federal Baseball* does not further, but rather frustrates, the important  
 5 goal of enforcing price fixing violations.  
 6

7           There is no valid economic reason to adhere to the old wrong law.  
 8 Subsequent decisions, *Mackey v. National Football League*, 543 F.2d 606, 617  
 9 (8th Cir. 1976) and this Court’s decisions in *Radovich v. National Football*  
 10 *League*, *supra*, *United States v. Shubert*, 348 U.S. 222, 228 (1955), *United States v.*  
 11 *Int’l Boxing Club of N.Y.*, 348 U.S. 236, 241-242 (1955), and *Mandeville Island*  
 12 *Farms v. Am. Crystal Sugar Co.*, 334 U.S. 219 (1948) and others have proved the  
 13 earlier baseball decision wrong. Here, as in *Leegin*, the prior baseball trilogy of  
 14 case(s) conflict with subsequent Supreme Court precedent, i.e., antitrust laws have  
 15 repeatedly been held to apply to invalidate horizontal conspiracies to restrain  
 16 athletes’ salaries, in football, hockey, basketball, etc. *Mackey*, *supra*, 543 F.2d at  
 17 617 and cases cited therein. Indeed, this Court’s Justices (including Justice Douglas  
 18 who voted with the majority in *Toolson* but lived to regret it) no longer believe in the  
 19 reasoning of the “aberrant” *Federal Baseball* and its progeny. There is no reason  
 20 to apply them.  
 21

23           Much has changed since the Supreme Court decision in *Flood v. Kuhn*  
 24 407 US 258 (1972). In addition to the strong hint from the Supreme Court in  
 25 *Alston*, Senators Dick Durbin and Bernie Sanders are proposing legislation to end  
 26 the “business of baseball” exemption.  
 27

28           Four minor league teams have also filed suit to overturn the “business of

baseball" exemption. *Nostalgic Partners, LLC v. The Office of the Commissioner of Baseball* (Case No. 1:21-cv-10876-ALC) (S. D. N. Y. 2021). The Department of Justice filed a Statement of Interest in that case stating, in part, that the "baseball exemption" is aberrational and rests on a repudiated commerce clause rationale.

See Exhibit 1, p. 4 attached hereto.

It appears that the baseball exemption is about to strike out.

**VII. DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS SHOULD BE DENIED OR STAYED TO ALLOW PLAINTIFFS EXTENDED TIME TO FILE A FULL AND COMPLETE OPPOSITION, INCLUDING TIME TO CONDUCT LIMITED PERSONAL JURISDICTION DISCOVERY**

Plaintiff should be permitted to conduct limited, general, and specific personal jurisdictional discovery. *Negron-Torrez v. Verizon Communications Inc.* 478 F.3d 19 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 2007); *Adelson v. Hananel* 510 F.3d 43 (1<sup>st</sup>. Cir. 2007); *In re Atrium Medical Corp.* 299 FSupp 324 (D. New Hampshire 2017) citing *Orion Seafood International, Inc. v. Supreme Group B.V.* 2012 WL 3776919 at\*3 (11-civ-562, D. New Hampshire, August 29, 2012) Here, discovery is needed to obtain from Defendants the following categories of documents and information to establish general and/or specific personal jurisdiction:

Discovery regarding

each tender of Defendants' uniform minor league player contracts to residents of Puerto Rico,

each actual minor league contract with a resident of Puerto Rico,

each of Defendants' minor league drafts of residents of Puerto Rico,

each of Defendants' contract payments to each Puerto Rican minor league player,

all agreements among Defendants to impose uniform minor league player contracts that adopt, ratify, or require the seven-year reserve clause in minor league contracts,

all agreements or notification of the terms of the Major League Constitution, the Major League Rules, Uniform Minor League Player Contracts, and

1 Defendants' agreements to or ratification of uniform annual compensation for minor leaguers at  
2 each tier (rookie, lower A, double a, etc.) of minor league baseball.

3 See Plaintiffs' Memorandum In Support of Motion For 1) Extension Of Time To File  
4 Opposition To Defendants' Motion To Dismiss Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint And 2)  
5 Motion For Leave To Conduct Limited Jurisdictional Discovery To Oppose Defendants'  
6 Motion To Dismiss Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint (Docket No. 53)

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## CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the First Amended Complaint should be denied. In the alternative, plaintiffs' pending motion for an extension of time to file their Opposition memorandum and to conduct limited jurisdictional discovery should be granted and this Court's decision on the Motion to Dismiss should be stayed until after jurisdictional discovery and final briefing is completed.

Plaintiffs also request oral argument so that they can have an opportunity to respond to arguments Defendants may make in their reply.

DATED: July 5, 2022

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By: /s/ Samuel Kornhauser  
Samuel Kornhauser (*pro hac vice*)

and

LAW OFFICES OF BRIAN DAVID

By: /s/ Brian David  
Brian David (*pro hac vice*)

and

BAELLA & BAELLA

By: /s/ Rafael Baella-Silva  
Rafael Baella-Silva

Attorneys for Plaintiff and  
those similarly situated

**EXHIBIT 1**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

NOSTALGIC PARTNERS, LLC, d/b/a  
THE STATEN ISLAND YANKEES;  
ONEONTA ATHLETIC CORPORATION,  
d/b/a THE NORWICH SEA UNICORNS;  
SPORTS ENTERPRISES, INC. d/b/a  
SALEM-KEIZER VOLCANOES; and TRI-  
CITY VALLEYCATS, INC.,  
Plaintiffs,

v.

THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF  
BASEBALL, AN UNINCORPORATED  
ASSOCIATION d/b/a MAJOR LEAGUE  
BASEBALL

Defendant.

Case No. 1:21-cv-10876-ALC

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES .....	1
INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES .....	1
BACKGROUND .....	1
I. Professional Baseball Is an Important Part of National and Local Economies .....	1
II. Relevant Allegations and Procedural History .....	3
ARGUMENT .....	4
I. The “Baseball Exemption” Is Aberrational and Rests on a Repudiated Commerce Clause Rationale .....	4
II. Lower Courts Should Interpret the “Baseball Exemption” Narrowly and Not Extend It Beyond the Scope Recognized by the Supreme Court .....	8
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

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<i>Amateur Softball Ass'n of America v. United States</i> , 467 F.2d 312 (10th Cir. 1972) .....	5
<i>American Needle, Inc. v. National Football League</i> , 560 U.S. 183 (2010).....	2
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<i>Brown v. Pro Football, Inc.</i> , 518 U.S. 231 (1996).....	6
<i>Butterworth v. National League of Professional Baseball Clubs</i> , 644 So. 2d 1021 (Fla. 1994).....	10
<i>Federal Maritime Commission v. Seatrail Lines, Inc.</i> , 411 U.S. 726 (1973).....	8
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<i>FTC v. Ticor Title Insurance Co.</i> , 504 U.S. 621 (1992).....	6
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15 U.S.C. § 1012.....	11
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Nola Agha & Dennis Coates, <i>A Compensating Differential Approach to Valuing the Social Benefit of Minor League Baseball</i> , 33 Contemporary Economic Policy 285 (2015) .....	2
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Mike Ozanian & Justin Teitelbaum, <i>Baseball's Most Valuable Teams 2022</i> , Forbes (Mar. 24, 2022) .....	1, 2
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## **INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES**

The United States respectfully submits this statement pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 517, which permits the Attorney General to direct any officer of the Department of Justice to attend to the interests of the United States in any case pending in federal or state court. The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice enforces the federal antitrust laws, including Section 1 of the Sherman Act, and has a strong interest in their correct application. That is particularly true where parties seek special treatment under the antitrust laws as Defendant does here.

The United States takes no position on the ultimate disposition of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss ("MTD"). Instead, the United States addresses two issues. First, the so-called "baseball exemption" is "aberrational," *NCAA v. Alston*, 141 S. Ct. 2141, 2159 (2021) (internal quotation marks and brackets omitted), and does not rest on any substantive policy interests that justify players and fans losing out on the benefits of competition. Second, consistent with Supreme Court precedent and well-established principles governing the interpretation of antitrust exemptions, lower courts should limit the "baseball exemption" to conduct that is central to the business of offering professional baseball games to the public.

## **BACKGROUND**

### **I. Professional Baseball Is an Important Part of National and Local Economies**

Baseball is America's "National Pastime," "central to our common American heritage," and "part of the national character." *Pirone v. MacMillan, Inc.*, 894 F.2d 579, 580 (2d Cir. 1990). Players like Babe Ruth, Jackie Robinson, Roberto Clemente, and Hank Aaron have transcended the sport and left an indelible mark on our national culture.

Baseball is big business, too. The average Major League Baseball team is worth over \$2 billion dollars, up 9 percent since 2021. Mike Ozanian & Justin Teitelbaum, *Baseball's Most*

*Valuable Teams 2022*, Forbes (Mar. 24, 2022),

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/mikeozanian/2022/03/24/baseballs-most-valuable-teams-2022-yankees-hit-6-billion-as-new-cba-creates-new-revenue-streams/>. Major League teams compete not just to win championships, but to attract fans and earn revenue. Compl. ¶¶ 76–79; *see also Am. Needle, Inc. v. Nat'l Football League*, 560 U.S. 183, 196–97 (2010) (“[T]eams compete with one another, not only on the playing field, but to attract fans, for gate receipts, and for contracts with managerial and playing personnel.”). This competition can generate significant benefits for fans, players, and other trading partners, as it does in other areas of the economy. *See, e.g., N. Pac. Ry. Co. v. United States*, 356 U.S. 1, 4 (1958) (“[The Sherman Act] rests on the premise that the unrestrained interaction of competitive forces will yield the best allocation of our economic resources, the lowest prices, the highest quality and the greatest material progress, while at the same time providing an environment conducive to the preservation of our democratic political and social institutions.”).

Minor League Baseball also enjoys a special place in American culture. For many communities, Minor League Baseball is the only local professional sport available. *See* Nola Agha & Dennis Coates, *A Compensating Differential Approach to Valuing the Social Benefit of Minor League Baseball*, 33 Contemp. Econ. Pol'y 285, 285 (2015). In many more communities, Minor League Baseball is a vital source of jobs, tourism, and affordable entertainment. For example, Plaintiffs estimate that the Tri-City Valley Cats, previously a Single-A affiliate of the Houston Astros, provided Troy, New York with about “\$55 million in beneficial economic impacts from one year of operations” and supported 763 local jobs. Compl. ¶ 73; *see also* H.R. Res. 815, 116th Cong. (2020) (“[T]he economic stimulus and development provided by Minor League Baseball clubs extends beyond the cities and towns where it is played, to wide and

diverse geographic areas comprising 80 percent of the population in the Nation.”). Other studies show that the presence of a Minor League team is associated with “significant positive effects” on local per capita income in hundreds of communities across the country. *See Nola Agha, The Economic Impact of Stadia and Teams: The Case of Minor League Baseball*, 14 J. Sports Econ. 227, 227 (2013). Eliminating Minor League teams can therefore have wide-ranging effects on fans, players, and communities throughout the United States.

## **II. Relevant Allegations and Procedural History**

For many years, the relationship between Major League teams and Minor League teams was governed by the Professional Baseball Agreement. Compl. ¶ 49. Under this system, individual Major League teams competed to “affiliate” with individual Minor League teams, and individual Minor League teams competed for affiliations with individual Major League teams. *Id.* ¶¶ 49-53. Major League teams covered certain expenses for their Minor League affiliates in exchange for revenue sharing and talent development. *Id.* When the Professional Baseball Agreement expired in 2020, however, Defendant and the Major League teams “jointly agreed to implement a new minor league system” called the “Professional Development League.” *Id.* ¶ 60; MTD at 5. In this new system, the total number of Minor League affiliates was reduced from 160 under the Professional Baseball Agreement (six per Major League team) to 120 (four per Major League team). Compl. ¶ 2; MTD at 5.

Plaintiffs are a group of former affiliates of Major League teams. They allege that the Professional Development League involves a horizontal group boycott among Major League teams against the 40 “Ousted Teams,” including Plaintiffs, which can no longer compete to affiliate with Major League teams or even play against their affiliates. Compl. ¶ 111. Plaintiffs also allege that the Professional Development League involves a horizontal agreement among

Major League teams “that has artificially reduced and capped output” of affiliations below the level “that would otherwise occur in an unconstrained market.” *Id.* As a result of this agreement, Plaintiffs aver that “fans, sponsors, and communities” have been “deprived of the MLB-affiliated product that would have been offered to them if competition had not been restrained.” *Id.* ¶ 73. Plaintiffs seek damages, fees, and an injunction that would “permit [Major League] Clubs to compete with each other to make their own decisions as to with which MiLB teams—and how many—to affiliate.” *Id.* (Prayer for Relief).

Major League Baseball has moved to dismiss on three grounds: lack of antitrust standing, failure to plead a Sherman Act violation, and baseball’s “exemption” from the antitrust laws. MTD 1-3. Plaintiffs dispute the first two grounds for dismissal, and the United States expresses no views on them here. As for the exemption, “Plaintiffs recognize that [this] Court is currently bound by th[e] exemption and will need to dismiss on that basis.” Plaintiffs’ Opp’n to Def.’s Mot. to Dismiss, Dkt. 31, at 3 (May 27, 2022).

## **ARGUMENT**

The “baseball exemption” is a recurring source of litigation. Therefore, the United States seeks to set forth its views on the proper scope of the exemption, focusing on two broader points of law. First, the Supreme Court has repudiated the original Commerce Clause justification for the “baseball exemption,” leaving it as an aberration with respect to other sports and other antitrust exemptions. Second, for those reasons, among others, lower courts should not expand the “baseball exemption” beyond the scope established by the Supreme Court.

### **I. The “Baseball Exemption” Is Aberrational and Rests on a Repudiated Commerce Clause Rationale**

Baseball may be our national pastime, but “our national economic policy long has been faith in the value of competition.” *Standard Oil Co. v. FTC*, 340 U. S. 231, 248 (1951). The

Sherman Act is “a comprehensive charter of economic liberty aimed at preserving free and unfettered competition,” *N. Pac. Ry. Co.*, 356 U.S. at 4, and “as important to the preservation of economic freedom and our free-enterprise system as the Bill of Rights is to the protection of our fundamental personal freedoms,” *United States v. Topco Assocs., Inc.*, 405 U.S. 596, 610 (1972); *see also Alston*, 141 S. Ct. at 2147 (“In the Sherman Act, Congress tasked courts with enforcing a policy of competition on the belief that market forces yield the best allocation of the Nation’s resources.” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

The “baseball exemption” established in *Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. National League of Professional Baseball Clubs*, 259 U.S. 200 (1922), is a judicially created exception to this national economic policy established by Congress. The Supreme Court has itself recognized the exemption as “an exception and an anomaly” and “an aberration confined to baseball.” *Flood v. Kuhn*, 407 U.S. 258, 282 (1972). Just last year, the Court acknowledged that although it “once dallied with something that looks a bit like an antitrust exemption for professional baseball,” it “has refused to extend *Federal Baseball*’s reasoning to other sports leagues.” *Alston*, 141 S. Ct. at 2159; *id.* (citing the amicus brief for Advocates for Minor Leaguers, which “gather[ed] criticisms” of the exemption). Accordingly, the Court has expressly declined to create similar exemptions for boxing, *United States v. Int’l Boxing Club*, 348 U.S. 236, 244-45 (1955), and football, *Radovich v. Nat’l Football League*, 352 U.S. 445, 450 (1957). Lower courts have likewise refused to recognize exemptions for other sports leagues. *See, e.g.*, *Amateur Softball Ass’n of Am. v. United States*, 467 F.2d 312, 314 (10th Cir. 1972) (amateur softball); *Bos. Prof’l Hockey Ass’n v. Cheevers*, 348 F. Supp. 261, 265 (D. Mass. 1972) (ice hockey); *Washington Prof’l Basketball Corp. v. Nat’l Basketball Ass’n*, 147 F. Supp. 154, 155 (S.D.N.Y. 1956) (basketball).

Indeed, the Supreme Court recognized as far back as 1957 that “were [it] considering the question of baseball for the first time upon a clean slate” it would have decided the question differently. *Radovich*, 352 U.S. at 452. Because of the exemption’s anomalous foundations, the Supreme Court has “limit[ed] the rule [] established [in *Federal Baseball*] to the facts there involved, i.e., the business of organized professional baseball.” *Id.* at 451.

In addition to being unique among sports leagues, the “baseball exemption” is also distinct among antitrust exemptions in that it was not created to reconcile competing legal authorities or substantive policy goals. For example, the “state-action doctrine” exempts certain actions taken by state governments from the scope of the federal antitrust laws. The Supreme Court has explained that “nothing in the language of the Sherman Act or in its history suggested that Congress intended to restrict the sovereign capacity of the States to regulate their economies,” *FTC v. Phoebe Putney Health Sys., Inc.*, 568 U.S. 216, 224-25 (2013) (internal quotation marks omitted), and thus the state-action doctrine is intended “to foster and preserve the federal system,” *FTC v. Ticor Title Ins. Co.*, 504 U.S. 621, 633 (1992). Similarly, the “nonstatutory labor exemption” immunizes certain activity from the Sherman Act to “accommodate[e] . . . the congressional policy favoring collective bargaining.” *Brown v. Pro Football, Inc.*, 518 U.S. 231, 254 (1996).

By contrast, the “baseball exemption” rests on a repudiated Commerce Clause rationale. In *Federal Baseball*, the Supreme Court concluded that “[t]he business [of] giving exhibitions of base ball” involved “purely state affairs” and therefore did not satisfy the interstate-commerce element of the Sherman Act.<sup>1</sup> 259 U.S. at 208-09. In *Toolson v. N.Y. Yankees, Inc.*, 346 U.S.

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<sup>1</sup> The Supreme Court has suggested that *Federal Baseball*’s Commerce Clause analysis was dubious at the time the case was decided. *See Alston*, 141 S. Ct. at 2159 (“[T]he Court [in

356 (1953), the Court “was asked to overrule [*Federal Baseball*] on the ground that it was out of step with subsequent decisions reflecting present-day concepts of interstate commerce.” *Flood*, 407 U.S. at 275. *Toolson* ultimately upheld *Federal Baseball* on “a narrow application of the rule of stare decisis” and “[w]ithout re-examination of the underlying issues.” *Id.* at 276. But the Court went further in *Flood* and flatly proclaimed that “[p]rofessional baseball is a business and it is engaged in interstate commerce.” *Id.* at 282. Nonetheless, the Court “adhere[d] once again to *Federal Baseball* and *Toolson* and to their application to professional baseball” in light of stare decisis and Congress’s “positive inaction.” *Id.* at 283-84; *see also id.* at 284 (“Under these circumstances, there is merit in consistency even though some might claim that beneath that consistency is a layer of inconsistency.”).

*Flood* also mentioned that the “baseball exemption” “rests on a recognition and an acceptance of baseball’s unique characteristics and needs.” *Id.* at 282. But *Flood* did not identify what these “unique characteristics and needs” are—*Federal Baseball* and *Toolson* did not discuss baseball’s “uniqueness” either—or what distinguishes baseball from other sports for which the Court has declined to create similar exemptions.<sup>2</sup> *See, e.g., Int’l Boxing Club*, 348 U.S. at 244-45; *Radovich*, 352 U.S. at 450.

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*Federal Baseball*] reasoned that ‘exhibitions’ of ‘base ball’ did not implicate the Sherman Act because they did not involve interstate trade or commerce—even though teams regularly crossed state lines (as they do today) to make money and enhance their commercial success.” (citation omitted)); *see also Salerno v. Am. League of Prof’l Baseball Clubs*, 429 F.2d 1003, 1005 (2d Cir. 1970) (Friendly, J.) (“[w]e freely acknowledge our belief that *Federal Baseball* was not one of Mr. Justice Holmes’ happiest days”).

<sup>2</sup> To the extent the Court was referencing the “reserve system” at issue in *Flood* itself, 407 U.S. at 282, that justification for the exemption was significantly undermined by the use of collective bargaining agreements and Congress’s enactment of the Curt Flood Act of 1998, 15 U.S.C. § 26b(a), which subjected the reserve system to the antitrust laws.

Thus, today, the “baseball exemption” that was born from *Federal Baseball*’s interstate-commerce analysis persists as a freestanding exemption despite *Flood*’s repudiation of its original rationale. *Accord Gardella v. Chandler*, 172 F. 2d 402, 408-09 (2d Cir. 1949) (Frank, J., concurring) (“No one can treat as frivolous the argument that the Supreme Court’s recent decisions have completely destroyed the vitality of [*Federal Baseball*] decided twenty-seven years ago, and have left that case but an impotent zombi.”).

**II. Lower Courts Should Interpret the “Baseball Exemption” Narrowly and Not Extend It Beyond the Scope Recognized by the Supreme Court**

While *Federal Baseball* and its progeny remain binding precedent, lower courts should narrowly construe the judicially created exemption for the “business of baseball,” *Toolson*, 346 U.S. at 357, and should not extend its scope beyond what the Supreme Court has articulated—conduct that is central to providing professional baseball games to the public.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly emphasized that exemptions from the antitrust laws should be “strictly construed.” *Fed. Mar. Comm’n v. Seatrain Lines, Inc.*, 411 U.S. 726, 733 (1973) (“a broad reading . . . would conflict with our frequently expressed view that exemptions from antitrust laws are strictly construed”). That is true whether immunity is established by Congress or implied by courts. *See, e.g., Grp. Life & Health Ins. Co. v. Royal Drug Co.*, 440 U.S. 205, 231 (1979) (the “well settled” principle “that exemptions from the antitrust laws are to be narrowly construed . . . is not limited to implicit exemptions from the antitrust laws, but applies with equal force to express statutory exemptions”). After all, “[i]n the Sherman Act, Congress tasked courts with enforcing a policy of competition.” *Alston*, 141 S. Ct. at 2147. These principles apply with special force here given the aberrational nature of the “baseball exemption,” as discussed above. *See Laumann v. Nat’l Hockey League*, 56 F. Supp. 3d 280, 297 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (recognizing that “[e]xceptions to the antitrust laws are to be construed

narrowly,” and, “[m]oreover, the Supreme Court has expressly questioned the validity and logic of the baseball exemption and declined to extend it to other sports”).

In that light lower courts should not extend the “baseball exemption” beyond the scope recognized by the Supreme Court in its baseball “trilogy,” which limited the exemption to conduct that is central to the actual exhibition of professional baseball games. In *Federal Baseball*, the Court identified “[t]he business” at issue as “giving exhibitions of base ball.” 259 U.S. at 208. Indeed, the distinction the Court drew between exhibitions (games) and activity “incident” to the exhibitions, such as the teams’ travel, was central to the Court’s reasoning. “[O]ne or the other club cross[ed] a state line in order to make the meeting possible,” the Court acknowledged, but the games themselves—the “business” in dispute—were “purely state affairs” and thus outside the scope of the Commerce Clause (as interpreted in *Federal Baseball*). *Id.* *Toolson* likewise characterized the scope of *Federal Baseball*’s holding as “the business of providing public baseball games for profit between clubs of professional baseball players.” 346 U.S. at 357 (emphasis added). And *Flood*, in which only the reserve clause was at issue, merely “adhere[d]” to these earlier cases. 407 U.S. at 277.<sup>3</sup>

Moreover, while *Flood* accepted that “baseball’s unique characteristics and needs” justified retaining *Federal Baseball*’s exemption, 407 U.S. at 282, that justification “suggest[ed]

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<sup>3</sup> In *Right Field Rooftops, LLC v. Chicago Cubs Baseball Club, LLC*, 870 F.3d 682 (7th Cir. 2017), the court concluded that the Chicago Cubs’ attempt to set minimum prices for seating on rooftops adjacent to Wrigley Field was “part and parcel” of “providing public baseball games for profit.” *Id.* at 689. That “part and parcel” standard, at least as applied in *Right Field Rooftops*, extends the exemption far beyond conduct central to offering public baseball games, since games can readily be held without teams’ control over the pricing of seating outside their stadiums. Under that standard, a baseball team could argue that an agreement related to selling team merchandise is “part and parcel” to the business of baseball. Cf. *Major League Baseball Properties, Inc. v. Salvino, Inc.*, 542 F.3d 290, 309 (2d Cir. 2008) (applying the Sherman Act to an antitrust challenge to licenses of intellectual property involving Major League Baseball teams).

that baseball might not be exempt from liability for conduct *not* touching on those characteristics or needs,” *Postema v. Nat'l League of Prof'l Baseball Clubs*, 799 F. Supp. 1475, 1488 (S.D.N.Y. 1992) (emphasis added), *rev'd in irrelevant part*, 998 F.2d 60 (2d Cir. 1993). Courts have therefore found that conduct “not central to the business of baseball” falls outside the exemption. *Laumann*, 56 F. Supp. 3d at 297 (analyzing the exemption in a challenge to broadcasting contracts with professional hockey and baseball teams). Thus, while the exemption may cover “antitrust challenges to [Major League Baseball’s] league structure and its reserve system,” *Postema*, 799 F. Supp. at 1489, it would *not* cover conduct beyond the scope of the offering of exhibitions of professional baseball.<sup>4</sup> Such conduct would include agreements between baseball teams and baseball card manufacturers to fix the prices at which cards are sold to consumers, *cf. Fleer Corp. v. Topps Chewing Gum, Inc.*, 658 F.2d 139 (3d Cir. 1981) (analyzing whether agreements between the Major League Baseball Players Association and trading card companies violated the Sherman Act without discussing the “baseball exemption”), or restraints on broadcasting baseball games, *see Henderson Broad. Corp. v. Houston Sports Ass'n, Inc.*, 541 F. Supp. 263, 265 (S.D. Tex. 1982) (“broadcasting is not central enough to baseball to be encompassed in the baseball exemption”).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Conduct is not necessarily exempt just because it occurs during or incident to games. *See supra* note 3.

<sup>5</sup> A few courts have interpreted the “baseball exemption” to be limited to the reserve clause rather than providing professional baseball games to the public. For example, *Piazza v. Major League Baseball*, 831 F. Supp. 420, 4536 (E.D. Pa. 1993), noted that “*Flood* refers to the reserve clause at least four times,” *id.* at 437, and concluded that “*Flood v. Kuhn* stripped from *Federal Baseball* and *Toolson* any precedential value those cases may have had beyond the particular facts there involved, *i.e.*, the reserve clause,” *id.* at 436; *see also Butterworth v. Nat'l League of Prof'l Baseball Clubs*, 644 So. 2d 1021, 1024 (Fla. 1994) (similar). *Piazza*’s conclusion regarding the exemption’s scope does not follow, however, because *Federal Baseball* and *Toolson* both involved allegedly anticompetitive conduct in addition to the reserve clause. *See, e.g., Federal Baseball*, 259 U.S. at 207 (describing plaintiff’s allegations that “defendants

Finally, precedent applying the McCarran-Ferguson Act's statutory exemption for the "business of insurance" is instructive. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1012. The Supreme Court explained that it would be "plainly contrary to the statutory language" to read the exemption as applying broadly to the "business of insurance companies" rather than the narrower concept in the text—"the business of insurance." *Royal Drug*, 440 U.S. at 216-17. Similarly, courts should not interpret the scope of the "business of baseball" exemption to cover any business that baseball organizations are involved in. In *SEC v. National Securities, Inc.*, 393 U.S. 453 (1969), the Supreme Court explained that the "business of insurance" exemption reached only "core" aspects of the relationship between an insurance company and a policy holder—*e.g.*, "the type of policy which could be issued, its reliability, interpretation, and enforcement"—not every kind of agreement between an insurance company and any of its trading partners. 393 U.S. at 468. The "business of baseball" should likewise be interpreted to cover only the core aspects of professional baseball—which, in light of *Federal Baseball*, means conduct closely tied to the public exhibition of professional baseball games.

To the extent the Court analyzes the scope of the "baseball exemption," the United States respectfully requests that the Court define the exemption narrowly and decline to extend its scope beyond conduct that is central to the offering of professional baseball exhibitions.

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destroyed the Federal League by buying up some of the constituent clubs and in one way or another inducing all those clubs except the plaintiff to leave their League"); *Toolson*, 346 U.S. at 361 n.10 (Burton, J., dissenting) (referencing plaintiffs' allegation that "the defendants have, by their agreements, combined to monopolize professional baseball in the United States").

Respectfully submitted,

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this 15th day of June, 2021, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which sent a notification of such filing to all counsel of record in this matter.

/s/ Daniel S. Guarnera  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the forgoing  
**PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS THE FIRST**  
**AMENDED COMPLAINT (DOCKET NO. 35)** has been filed electronically with the U.S.  
District Court, District of Puerto Rico this 5th day of July 2022. Notice of this filing will be  
sent to all parties of record by operation of the Court's electronic filing system.

By: /s/ Samuel Rolnick  
Samuel Rolnick